

The Times-Dispatch

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MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1912.

VIRGINIA'S EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

"Probably no educational development in any State of the Union is more remarkable than that which is represented by this progress in the old Commonwealth of Virginia," declares Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. In his sixth annual report, to-day made public, the progress to which he refers is thus shown: In 1905 there were only ten four-year high schools in the whole State of Virginia. In 1911, there were more than 100, a tenfold increase in six years. In the year 1905-6 but \$100,000 was spent in Virginia by local authorities for high school support. In 1910-11, between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 was spent. In the year 1905-6 only \$15,000 was spent in the whole State on high school buildings. In the five succeeding years the average annual expenditure was more than \$500,000. The figures cited above mean, says President Pritchett, "That the colleges of Virginia are now requiring for admission something like the same intellectual standards that are required in other States of the Union, and it means still more, that in nearly every county there has been brought into existence a high school, which will serve as a center of local educational stimulus and provide the opportunity for any ambitious boy or girl to obtain a good education."

The great educational progress of some of the Southern States is evidenced by the fact that Virginia, which ten years ago had no institution requiring a four-year high school standard of admission, has now nine institutions requiring that standard. Most of these institutions have advanced their admission requirements from one to two years above those of a decade ago, so that most of such colleges "articulate practically" with at least the three-year high schools. In other words, every institution of higher learning in Virginia has advanced its entrance requirements since 1900, and the advance in most of these institutions has been of such a kind as to give the institution a practical adjustment with the four-year high school. A few colleges are still below the standard, but, says President Pritchett, "the general movement toward the last decade has been so consistent and so strong toward a four-year high school requirement that the progress in this matter is nothing short of astounding."

This further comment is made in the report: "It is always to be remembered that the mere paper statement of such progress does not necessarily correspond to that actually achieved. Paper standards of admission to colleges and universities only too often differ radically from those actually enforced, and unquestionably such discrepancies exist among the standards published by many of the colleges of Virginia, and those that are actually put in practice. It is also true that in so rapid an expansion of secondary schools the difficulty of obtaining competent teachers is most serious, and a school system in the hands of incompetent or poorly trained teachers will fall far short of the service that such a school system ought to give. Nevertheless, in spite of such discrepancies as may exist in the organization of the educational system of the State, it will remain true that there are enormous steps that have been taken toward consistent and efficient system of institutions reaching from the university of the State down to the secondary and elementary schools. In further pursuance of the policy of developing a consistent system of schools, a commission has been appointed by the Legislature such action as in the judgment of this commission may increase further the efficiency of the entire tax-supported State system of schools. Such action shows not only a high order of devotion to education, but also presents the spectacle of a more careful consideration of the whole educational problem than has been shown by most States of the Union."

The advance in entrance requirements and in public school building in Virginia is probably more noteworthy than in any other State, thinks President Pritchett. Such a development is of tremendous significance. It means that the better colleges of Virginia already require standards similar to those set up by colleges in other parts of the Union. The result of this movement "cannot fail to have an enormous effect in unifying the educational and political institutions of the whole country." It means much to Virginia to have in almost every county a center of intellectual inspiration such as an efficient high school provides. Such a school holds out an opportunity to ambitious youth to secure a good education and "forms perhaps the most successful connection with the thought of the outside world." As the report declares: "Intellectual isolation disappears where a well developed school system exists, and there is no more promising influence looking toward intellectual and political homogeneity for our whole country than the uniform re-

quirement for college entrance which will in a few years characterize the whole country."

This remarkable and splendid educational forward march of Virginia is to none more gratifying than to us. As early as 1900 The Times-Dispatch took the lead in urging a better, more efficient and more efficient educational system and insistently demanded that long strides be taken. There were then those who deprecated such a stand, saying that the State could not afford it and that it was inexpedient, but Virginia realized her need and infused new and tremendous vigor and power into her educational structure. With the result that her progress is admitted and envied by the nation and equalled in time by no other State. Not least of all, The Times-Dispatch recalls its leadership in this great constructive work, for we feel that we but crystallized and brought to a definite focus an existing sentiment for more efficient schools. If it can assist as effectively in furthering the good roads movement and governmental reform as it has done in promoting educational progress, The Times-Dispatch will be most content.

JOHN J. LYNCH.

The dark, unrelenting shadow has crossed our portals again and beckoned to one whom Richmond could ill afford to lose. "John Lynch is dead." The sorrowful tidings were borne last night, evoking the sincere grief of all who knew the man, irrespective of station or walk in life. The humblest and the most prominent citizens of Richmond share a common sorrow in the passing of one who served his city well. Plain, earnest, energetic, John Lynch won unnumbered personal friends, and by his record in the Common Council gained the respect and commendation of many others. As a member from Jefferson Ward, he served in that body for eight years, aligning himself with those who stood for progress and for better government. He was a member of the special committee which formulated the new plan of city government adopted by the City Council, and in the fight for its establishment he was vigorous and aggressive. He did all in his power to give Richmond a more advanced form of administration. Had he lived he would in all probability have been elected to the Administrative Board, and would have served there with the same fidelity to the good of the city that he displayed in the Common Council. Many fine and rugged qualities formed his character; he fought a good fight for the right as he saw it, and he died just when he seemed to be beginning an even more useful service to the city. The people of Richmond, whom he served so well, mourn the loss of a good and faithful public servant.

WASTING NATIONAL FORESTS.

The national forests of the United States are valued at \$2,000,000,000. Of this amount, \$1,200,000,000 were destroyed in 1910 by preventable fires. In order to protect the standing timber, perpetuate its growth and prevent the fearful loss of wealth and life, Congress was asked this year to make an appropriation of \$500,000 to build roads, trails and telephone lines. This appropriation Congress promptly cut to \$225,000, while of the emergency fund of \$1,000,000 for fighting forest fires, only \$200,000 remains.

Yet, we spent in 1910, \$275,000,000 for our army and navy—one-eighth of the total value of all the government's forest reserves. At that rate, in eight years we will have used up the lumber supply of this nation in order to be protected from a war that may never come. Meanwhile, Congress has refused to give a sum that is one-tenth of 1 percent of the value of timber standing to-day in the national forests to save them from destruction.

In 1910 seventy-nine fire fighters and twenty-five settlers were burned to death as a result of insufficient appropriation for establishing proper safeguards.

A statement from former Forester Gifford Pinchot declares that it cost \$300,000 more than the appropriation to fight the great fire of 1910. If this money had not been used the fire would probably have wiped out the bulk of the forests of Northern Idaho, Montana and Western Washington.

It is well enough to be prepared for foreign foes, if they ever come, but it is not folly to overlook the present and pressing dangers of forest fires at home. A battleship can be rebuilt in five years, but when the subsoil is destroyed a forest cannot be reproduced for centuries.

THE PENALTY OF BEAUTY.

"Poor Virginia Lee!" "The prettiest girl in the world," Carnegie called her, and now she is shrinking from the notoriety the compliment has brought her. Modest, retiring, thoroughly respectable, her life is made miserable by the attention she attracts. If she goes out on the streets she is pointed out. If she goes to lunch, she is followed by crowds. If she attends a show, she overshadows it. Vaudeville agents are besieging her with stage offers; reporters are dogging her footsteps. Wishing to maintain her privacy, she is regarded as a public character. Thousands of men are deluging her with letters proposing marriage, but she says she will marry no one she does not love, for she is poor but honest, and spurns the demi-tasses of the upper classes. "Take back your gold," she tells the iron kings who would like to marry her, for she probably has fastened her affections on a red-headed, freckle-faced clerk, who hasn't the least idea of her attraction for him. The photographers are camped on her trail. She is paying the penalty of beauty. Her "beauty hunt" to girls would probably be: "Do sweet, dear

maids, and let who will be pretty." Anyway, she has an uneasy and uncertain title. Carnegie has never seen the Richmond girls or the Richmond "Virginias."

GET THE GUILTY MAN.

The Richmond Automobile Club's offer of \$100 reward for the arrest of the criminally careless and neglectful driver who ran down Mr. Richmond and left him lying helpless in the street is evidence of the determination of responsible automobilists to punish a lawless and inhuman act. It shows a quick and courageous spirit of civic righteousness. It will forestall any possible thoughtless and unfounded talk reflecting upon the men who, for business or pleasure, find the automobile a necessary adjunct. It is to be hoped that this action, coupled with all other assistance that automobile owners and agents can give the authorities, may end in the speedy apprehension of the perpetrator of this outrage. It should also work to make all drivers more careful and considerate of the public.

With the incentive of this reward and the co-operation of the Automobile Club, the police should have no difficulty in locating the guilty person and punishing him to the full extent of the law. It is hard to think that this man will be able to conceal his identity and escape without paying the price of his recklessness and heartlessness. A systematic inquiry among all the automobile owners in the city should offer a solution of the matter. Unless the unknown was from outside the city, his machine should be listed among those licensed. With this as a starting point, the police should prosecute a relentless search, and by their diligence in this case give warning to all other possible offenders. Unless immediate and stern measures are taken against this manifestation of irresponsibility, it may be felt that all traffic ordinances are dead letters. For the sake of the public, of the injured man, and to protect the sane use of automobiles, let a vigorous search be made for this driver, and quick prosecution follow upon his arrest.

TWO-FACED.

Theodore Roosevelt, in his speech at Columbus, O., February 21, entitled, "A Charter of Democracy," said that he is in favor of the recall of judges and the recall of judicial decisions. In his green goods talk in New York Wednesday night he reaffirmed his position on these two issues.

In the Review of Reviews for September, 1906, there is an article by Theodore Roosevelt on "The Three Vice-Presidential Candidates and Whom They Represent." In that article, speaking of the assault on the United States Supreme Court contained in the Democratic platform of that year, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Furthermore, the Chicago convention attacked the Supreme Court. Again this represents a species of anarchy, that is, of recurrence to the ways of remote barbarian ancestors. Savages don't like an independent and upright judiciary. They want the judge to decide their way, and if he does not they want to behold him. The Democrats take any other precaution besides the judicial recall. They may try every treatment And do what you will, But the scent of the cob pipe Will stick to you still."

Who's loony now?

Vardaman passed through Spartanburg, S. C., Thursday, and everybody quit working and went down to the "dope" to see him. He told the population of the city gathered around him that "there are three kinds of liars. Ananias was one kind and Roosevelt is the other two. He is as unreliable as an epitaph and uncertain as Texas weather." He said he favored the initiative, referendum and recall, but when asked, "You agree with Mr. Roosevelt?" he hastily replied: "Don't say that. He agrees with me."

Senator La Follette says that within a year he will be in the White House. Sure, waiting to chat with the Democratic President.

A prophet predicts that the world will come to an end in the year 5211. The roads on the outskirts of Richmond may be fit to travel just about then.

Woodrow Wilson is strong with college presidents. President Venable of the University of North Carolina, is his latest recruit.

Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, and Fifth Avenue, New York, would look rather funny, paved with granite blocks as if in a warehouse district. Broad Street, with exactly the same function in Richmond life, would look equally funny. Broad Street is above all else the woman's parade, and it should be paved accordingly, to avoid dust, noise, injury to delicate feet and fine clothing. It is a dress street, a show street, a theatre and shopping street. In a few years it will be lined with department stores covering whole blocks, and be largely devoted to automobile traffic. It is about the last street in the world to be paved with cobblestones. The city fathers might well consider the kind of street they are to pave, and look ahead a few years and then spend what they have in putting down the kind of surfacing everybody wants.

In Nicaragua forty Zelazistas are awaiting trial in solitary confinement because some bombs were placed under Secretary Knox's train. In Virginia one man with a broken leg and a boy who would not run away are in jail because a judge, a sheriff, a Commonwealth's attorney, a juror and an innocent bystander were killed in court. Those Central Americans know how to round the scales up, anyhow.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

The Knot-Hole in the Fence.

You can talk about your aged oaken bucket, bucket, bucket.

The mossy one that dangled in the well;

The old farm house you used to love so dearly;

The daisies that grew in the bosky thicket;

But there's one other spot that we can mention;

For which our love was mightily intense;

It lingers in our memory forever—

That little old round knot-hole in the fence.

How well do we remember all the players

Who took part in the Doodle Centre game;

The battin' record of this mighty ball team

Would make a major league look pretty tame.

We witnessed every contest of the season

Without the slightest sort of an expense;

And to our good old friend we'll ever be grateful—

Our little old round knot-hole in the fence.

We saw all of the stars that graced the contest,

And we saw another kind of boot

When the copper with a shingle found us

And we had not the time to take a scout.

How many times we've eaten from the mantel,

But did it with a joy that was immense;

Because we had enjoyed up to the limit

That little old round knot-hole in the fence.

Caught on the Fly.

There is a college professor in Connecticut who is living on 26 cents a week. Well, a whole lot of magazine poets are doing that and are not bragging about it, either.

A Western man was arrested for sobbing too loudly at a funeral. This could be easily prevented by leaving such persons out of the will.

William Gillette, the humorist, left an estate valued at \$250,000, but would indicate that he did not spend all his time humoristically.

While there have been 1,000,000 patents issued in this country, most of them apparently are for aeroplanes and motorcars.

A Virginia court has decided that a poker chip is real money. This will also be true of the Saratoga chip if potatoes continue to rise in price.

A physician states that large hats are injurious to the health of women. And, he might add, to the bank account of men.

Faithful.

You may dine on raw onions,

Consume lemon peel,

And on cucumber and peanuts

You may make a meal;

You may shampoo your head and

Use hair oil that's stout,

And bathe till you're too weak

To amble about.

You may rub on strong perfumes

And change your attire,

And throw all your old clothes

Right into the fire;

You can stand in the wind at

The top of Pike's Peak,

And let the breeze whistle

About you a week.

You may gargle your throat with

Pure formaldehyde,

Always take any other

Precaution besides the judicial

You may try every treatment

And do what you will,

But the scent of the cob pipe

Will stick to you still.

Voice of the People

The "Recall" and All That.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—Our judges stand for a strictly impartial interpretation of our laws and the Constitution, and our laws and the Constitution are usually men of singular fairness of mind and capable of looking on both sides of a question. There is, then, what is known as the judicial temperament. It is the exact opposite of the partisan temperament. Popular and the fallacy and error of history know that the result has always been the same. The measures of democracy, the result has always been invariably Caesarism, Napoleonism and Imperialism.

Should we ever break down our Constitution, then the way will be clear for the great empire. But it is to be hoped that the year is not yet ripe and the downward slide of our structure not yet ready to be accomplished. Let us hope that the Stars and Stripes will still continue to symbolize the same old American principle and that millions of voices will still cry, "Long live our Constitution and Republic!"

Misdoers to Delaware.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—The account you published of that public whipping in the jail yard at Hillsville, this county, says: "The people of the Hillsville neighborhood were rude, unlettered and traditionally lawless people."

Now this is unfair and unjust to brand the good name of the State of Delaware with the name of "rude," etc., just because a few have committed crimes within her bounds. As Senator Swann recently said: "There are as good, law-abiding citizens in Carroll county, Va., as anywhere in the South. Yet, it contains men who will, if necessary, lay down their lives to uphold the good name of Virginia; hard-working, honest, God-fearing men, who are to be found even at the risk of their lives." W. F. Foster and L. P. Webb, of old Carroll county, have given their lives to uphold the laws of the State and Commonwealth of Virginia, and there are others ready to take their places to bring the lawless ones to justice and uphold the good name of the State.

Gladesboro, Carroll Co.

A Magical Gun.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—What a 30-30 Winchester will do! I have had five years' experience with Winchester rifles ranging in calibre from 30-30 to the 45-90. I was forced to use the most powerful gun that could be had to protect large bands of sheep from wild animals, Indians and woodchucks. I have practiced rifle shooting with the United States government fencer, rangers, and the most powerful shot I ever saw a 30-30 calibre Winchester with steel balls, make was ten inches in soft pine wood. A 30-30 will shoot accurate fends 300 to 350 yards with accurate fends. I have known them to kill wolves 500 yards by aiming far above them. I can't get a gun pictured in my mind and imagination such as was described in the Roanoke Evening News that shoots accurate five miles and through brick walls. I know I can see these things. I have tried to operate this expensive device of artillery across Chestnut Ridge, and I suppose they will turn it loose right in the Devil's Den. I wish I could find out more about those thirty wonders machine guns that are so much in vogue and so powerful in range that can be operated success-

fully in the Blue Ridge Mountains, that those guns, if used in sixteen miles of civilization, I fear, will destroy stock and innocent people.

I suppose they can be so arranged to shoot around the mountain by crawling the barrel. If directed so as to shoot through the mountain from the north side, Mt. Airy would suffer by those deadly bullets. If operated on the south side of the mountain, I hope they won't direct their aim towards Galax, Va., as I have some close relatives living there, and I am sure I don't want them shot by accident.

We are all interested in the capture of the Alien hand, and are more than willing to pay 5 cents for a paper if it has any facts whatever about the arrest of the outlaws, but we don't like for newspaper writers to think we are so ignorant as to believe such big gun tales.

I. D. BLAIR, Cambria.

QUERIES & ANSWERS

Problems.

The three problems sent by N. N. W. are solved and solutions will be sent on receipt of stamp. They may not be printed here, as they involve forms which the type of this column cannot reproduce.

Freedom of the Press.

Can you send me all the "points" which should be covered in a debate to prove that the freedom of the press ought not to be restricted? H. N. paper would do more to give these "points" than any answer here.

Whispering Gallery.

Please tell me what is the famous "Whispering Gallery" in Washington.

The guides in the Capitol commonly point out to visitors a spot at which, on a counterfeiter, Borchers, who did a great business in supplying over-credulous persons in the Western States with the rapid Western communication shortened into "bogs."

Bogus.

Is the origin of the term "bogus" known?

Not with certainty. The Boston Courier for June 12, 1857, makes the statement that it came from the name of a counterfeiter, Borchers, who did a great business in supplying over-credulous persons in the Western States with the rapid Western communication shortened into "bogs."

Dr. Parker's Address.

Please give the address of Dr. Parker, the specialist on consumption in Richmond.

Mr. Wm. H. Parker, 2215 E. Broad Street.

Roman Numerals.

Please write for me 7,500 in Roman numerals.

C. G. W.

V.I.D.

A short bar drawn above a letter multiplies its value by 1,000.

Tobacco.

Please let me know whether Petersburg, Va., manufactures as much tobacco as Richmond. SUBSCRIBER.

No.

Political.

Please give the date of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture in the United States and the birthplaces of Benj. Harrison and Col. Roosevelt.

TAN.

May 15, 1862. North Bend, O. 28 E. Twentieth Street, New York City.

Camp Holly.

My grandfather, Nathan Timberlake, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and I have often heard of his being stationed at Camp Holly, below Richmond.

MRS. A. A. RICE.

Your correspondent, who is interested to locate Camp Bottom and Holly, may find reference to both in the Register of Soldiers of 1812, at pages 48 and 176.

MRS. H. D. ARMSTRONG.

TRAGIC IF HE DOESN'T GO SOON.

By John T. McCutcheon.

[Copyright: 1912: by John T. McCutcheon.]

"HERE'S YOUR HAT AND COAT. GOOD BYE!"

"I HAIN'T HEARD MYSELF SAY ANYTHING ABOUT GOING. JUST YET AWHILE."

WINTER

OMAR KHAYYAM

McCUTCHEON

tingled from the spirit of pure equity, which characterizes judicial decisions.

The true judge decides a matter by the law and evidence, and not by the truth, no matter what it hits. But a voter votes through self-interest, and a vote on questions of justice would mean that the decision of the court must hit our enemies and shall not hit our friends.

According to some of the exponents of the new political religion, a minority has no rights which a majority is bound to respect. The voice of an excited majority may be the voice of a god, but it is the god of war. The rights of the minority are protected by the Constitution. It is to be hoped that we may yet have a majority who are sober and fair enough to leave well enough alone, to spare the Constitution and yet maintain the principles of the majority. May the good Lord deliver us from the rash experimentalists of the present day, who will ruthlessly destroy our Constitution and the legacy of our fathers, which has made this republic the only lasting republic in the world have ever seen. May it stand fast and solid and ever available as the Rock of Gibraltar! The enemies of the Constitution, who attack it on all sides with the present dynamite of the whole structure and shatter our republic under the fair plausible guise of more and more democracy, let us hope that the legacy of our fathers, which has made this republic the only lasting republic in the world have ever seen, may stand fast and solid and ever available as the Rock of Gibraltar! The enemies of the Constitution, who attack it on all sides with the present dynamite of the whole structure and shatter our republic under the fair plausible guise of more and more democracy, let us hope that the legacy of our fathers, which has made this republic the only lasting republic in the world have ever seen, may stand fast and solid and ever available as the Rock of Gibraltar! 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